PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, August 15, 1789. [Vol. IV

AT the beginning of a new year of our publication as this is, it may be proper to say a few words to our subscribers, and to the public in general. At the commencement of the business, we labored under the expence of exporting our types and printing furniture from a distance. The carriage of paper from the east of the mountain, has still remained a great burthen upon us; but the number of our subscribers having increased, and there being a prospect that a paper mill will be established shortly in this western country, we have it in our power to reduce the subscription money, from Half a Guinea, which has been the sum heretofore, to Two Dollars; and when this mill shall be really established, and our subscribers, from the population and improvement of the country increasing, we may have it in our power to reduce it to a still less sum. That we may be able to do this, it will be the interest of every subscriber to continue, and to induce others to give us their names. It will not be merely the information and amusement that our paper can give, that will be taken into view, but the public good, that such a vehicle of intelligence should exist in our country; that such a light should be kept burning.

Surely in the course of a year, a man may find Two Dollars worth of information and amusement in this Gazette: but if not, he will consider that in time it may improve, and be will at any time be ready to pay the benefit of it. The very advantage of having such a medium of advertisements, may in many cases be of that value; and if not this year to him, it may in the subsequent. Lands that are about to be sold [illegible] payment of taxes; the inventories of merchants in different places; proposals of [illegible] property by the owner, and abroad [illegible] to public view but by our [illegible] not raise the value of land, and [illegible] every family, to have the [illegible] Gazette in the country? Without it we [illegible] thrown as it were, half an age back [illegible] in that degree barbarous and [illegible] people.

[illegible], therefore, thinks of paying for the [illegible] the price of [illegible] laying the foundation of his own fame and [illegible], the reputation and good of the country [illegible] that the fair out of our reach there, than the light of science. This Gazette, therefore, which must be considered as a small ray of the great luminary, ought to be encouraged.

A great misfortune under which we have labored, has been the difficulty of conveying the papers to our subscribers. We have felt it infinitely more on account of the vexation of disappointing those who wish to favor us, than any real loss to ourselves, by the discouragement to others in taking our Gazette. This uncertainty of communication still in a great degree exists, but lessens every day, from the highways which are generally opened, and from the population of the country, and the constant intercourse which begins to be kept up; and we now know better what stages may be chosen as repositories, and from a knowledge of the people can better tell whose fidelity and attention we can trust with our packets. We hope, therefore, in all respects things will be better, and to merit the public favor, and on our part shall be disposed to do all that is in our power to give general satisfaction.

The PRINTER of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Pittsburgh, July 25, 1789.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has removed from Mr. Jacob Bruſman's ferry to Mr. John Grimſby's houſe, a few perches up the Monongahela river, and has provided good flats for ferrying to and from the town of Pittſburgh, on the following terms, viz.

All perſons coming to market at 2d in caſh, or 3d in produce, man and horſe 4d caſh, or 6d. produce. As he determined to ferry on the moſt reaſonable terms, he flatters himſelf he will engage the attention of the public.

Auguſt 5, 1789. JOHN PATCH.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, March 28.

CURIOUS incident or two not inserted in the chief account of Botany Bay. In clearing the ground, eight acres consumed more than five months.

The timber is so preponderous, as to sink in water.

One of the natives was shaved by our men; and what is more odd, the operation pleased him so, that three days after, he was again shaved.

The settlement was put on short allowance before the Supply left them.

Dead. Not one of the officers, only one serjeant and two marines.

April 9. A most outrageous tumult has happened at Barcelona in Spain, in consequence of the high price of bread. On the 1st inst. a very numerous mob began to set fire to the town granaries, where the corn is deposited. Having fired three, they burnt two houses belonging to private individuals, besides some others.

During those outrages, the Commandant of the town, Count del Asalto, shewed the utmost moderation, not wishing to carry things to extremities. Had he acted with greater severity, the disturbance would have been less, and then not quelled in the short space, being composed merely of the rabble. He at last, however, capitulated with the rioters, and made them every concession; but the more he seemed disposed to lenient measures, the more they persisted in further demands.

Emboldened by his lenity, they demand a reduction in the price of wine and oil. This was likewise allowed them. The mob then assailed the Governor's house, but was kept off by the military. They afterwards got into the large cathedral, and began sounding the bells, which drew together a number of the country people, who joined the rioters. In the extremity, the Governor ordered the military to oppose, which immediately put an end to the riot, and the mob dispersed.

In this, as in most cases of a similar nature, it is generally more lenient to oppose a mob by the use of force in the beginning.

The King of Sweden has received the most affectionate addresses from all parts of his kingdom, declaring how extremely ready the people are to second his wishes for carrying on the war. The Finlanders have been particularly forward, which is the more agreeable to his Majesty, as it was feared that these people would be gained over by the Empress of Russia, their antient Sovereign. She has often wanting in promises towards them, but they have been rejected. Even those towns which lie nearest the borders of Russia have seemed the most loyal to the King of Sweden.

The famous Abbe de Raynal is now living at Marseilles, in the 76th year of his age. He was requested by that city to be their representative at the States General, but excused himself on account of his age and infirmities. The following is an extract of a letter he wrote to the magistracy, as an apology for not accepting their offer:

"Gentlemen,

"I am now in my 76th year, and 4 months tedious sickness has deprived me of the small remains of physical, as well as moral strenght of mind which age had left me. The least reflection weakens my enfeebled nerves. You will from thence judge, that under these circumstances, I can neither fulfil the functions of being your representative, with that dignity is due to you, or, if I may be allowed to say it, to myself.

Field Marshal Count de Haddick, who, at the very advanced age of 78, possesses all his corporal and intellectual faculties in tolerable vigour, is to command the army in Hungary, in the room of Count Lasy. His principle recommendation is a thorough knowledge of the country, being by birth an Hungarian.

BELFAST, April 28.

The account of a surprising instance of resuscitation published in this paper, has induced a correspondent to favour us with an extract of a letter from Port Jackson, received by the Prince of Wales, and recording a case no less extraordinary, in which the use of tobacco proved remarkably efficacious. An Irish convict, named Gechagan, having received a blow from one of the mariners, was so terrified at the thought of punishment, that on being punished, he threw himself from a precipice into the sea, and not being able to swim, soon found the bottom. Two boats were ordered round from the ships to his assistance; but from the hurry and confusion which generally ensue on these occasions, the poor man was under water at least three quarters of an hour before he was found; and the sailors not perceiving any signs of life thought it unnecessary to take any more care of him than of a bag of sand, by stretching him along on the thwarts of the boat. They rowed on board at their leisure, and the dead body was hoisted into one of the ships, by a rope tied about its middle.

Notwithstanding these very untoward circumstances, Mr. Callam, surgeon of his Majesty's brig Supply, having the apparatus of the Humane Society in his possession, blew some tobacco fumes up the anus and down the throat, which says the writer, who is evidently no medical man, meeting at the heart, presently set it going, like steam acting upon a fire engine. The fellow, as soon as he could speak, instead of being thankful for so miraculous a preservation, uttered an oath, and wished the Doctor might never get out of Port Jackson, for 8 years. The other convicted wretches, so far from viewing this singular incident as a miracle, thought the man well deserved, only observed, that "he who is born to be hanged will never be drowned."

American News.

BOSTON, July 8.

Mr Morgan, a gentleman who some time since was invited by the Spanish Ambassador at New York to take the direction of the building vessels in South America, has lately returned from that country. When there, he got information of the following letter, which was received in the city of Mexico, from the place whereat it is dated, viz.

Valpaxaiso, June 16 1788.

"By the ship, called the Delotes, which has just arrived at Lima from the island of Juan Fernandez, where she put in to take water, we have the following account:

"At the beginning of the present month of June arrived at this island Juan Fernandez an American vessel of about 200 tons burthen, and 26 men, besides the Captain and four officers mounting two six pounders and four swivels. The supercargo wore a medal of the order of the Cincinnati. They sailed from Boston in company with a sloop, having on board ten men, which separated from them a few days before they met with in lat. 43, south. The ship expected to have met with the sloop at the island, which was the place appointed for rendezvous. The ship departed from the island, after taking in water and fresh provisions leaving with several of the inhabitants of the island medals engraved with the ship and sloop. Both vessels touched at the Cape de Veros, on the coast of Africa, before their arrival in the South Seas. It is believed they directed their course for the coast of Siberia. The ship was extremely neat, with fine accommodations in her cabins. Their boats seemed to fly upon the water as they rowed ashore. They entered port with the greatest boldness and brought their ship to anchor with great dexterity. They all wore watches for their use, but would not sell them; and being asked if they had any other things for sale, they answered they had nothing, but a few baubles for the Indians.

Mr. Morgan informs that he was treated very politely in the Spanish dominions. But that the inhabitants were very jealous of strangers, particularly Protestants, the city of Mexico exhibited a great degree of its ancient splendor and magnificence, is vastly populous, but that the Spaniards do not form a 10th part of the citizens, they being either Indians, Negroes or Molatoes. Owing to the death of the Vice Roy of that country, and the appointment of another, the plan, for the execution of which Mr. Morgan

went to New Spain abandoned, and he returned by the way of New-York.

NEW-YORK, July 14.

"The reciprocal wants of men, arising from local situation, and other circumstances," obſerves a writer in the Gazette of United States, "are provided for in our country by the Author of Nature, in giving to America a participation of the various climates of the world: Here a brother's arm, nerved by the bracing zephyrs of the Weſt, ſhall be extended to the aid of a brother enfeebled by the ſcorching beams of a vertical ſun. Here the riches, which a fertile ſoil and favorable climate give to the ſons of the South, ſhall be wafted by their hardy brethren of the North to every part of the globe. The blood becomes almoſt ſtagnant by the chilling froſt of the Northren latitudes ſhall be forced from the heart by the generous juice of the Southern grape. The induſtrious worm, wrapt in his little orb, ſhall (unfolded by the genial ray of a tropical ſun) expend his ſilken wings over the fair daughters of of Columbia, while the fleecy tribe ſhall willingly yield their ſnow white veſtment, to cloth the arm by which they are cheriſhed and protected.

The conqueſts of an Alexander, the ſlaughtered millons of a Cæſar, the daring raſhneſs of a Charles and the victorious career and barbarity of a Frederick of Pruſſia: Theſe are the tales of wonder, which glow in ſuch ſplendid colours beneath the pencil of an admired recorder. But who are the authors? They are the wretches that have filled the world with carnage; have trampled on the liberties of mankind; broke through the ties of nature; and ſacrificed at the ſhrines of Avarice and Ambition the happineſs of nations. If characters ſuch as theſe will adorn the pages of hiſtory, what pencil do juſtice to the merits of our beloved Preſident. In defence of the rights of human nature, he unſheathed the ſword. During the utmoſt tumult of war, the rights of the citizen never were infringed. In him diſtreſs always found a friend and the tale of injury ſuſtained, never was heard without being followed by redreſs. And to crown the whole, he has diſcarded every idea of pecuniary emoluments. Bluſh! bluſh! ye deſpots of the old world, for ye have yet to learn what patriotiſm is and what it is to acquire the name of FATHER OF THE PEOPLE.

Extract of a letter from Albany, July 12.

"Our legiſlature met in this city the 6th inſtant, and on that day made a houſe, there being 39 members preſent: Gulian Verplank, Eſq; was elected ſpeaker. The governor opened the ſeſſion with a ſpeech, informing them, that he had convened them thus early to give them an opportunity of electing ſenators to repreſent this ſtate in the United States; and as nothing of moment had happened ſince the receſs to call their particular attention, he hoped their deliberations would be fully pointed to the object of giving the ſtate a full repreſentation in the grand council of the empire; at the ſame time recommending the ſtricteſt economy, as highly expedient at this particular juncture of our local circumſtances: he lamented the failure of the late crops, but anticipated the goodneſs of God Almighty in a proſpect of a plentiful harveſt the approaching ſeaſon.

"On the 8th inſtant, the bill for appointing commiſſioners, with authority to declare the independence of Vermont, was read a ſecond time and committed.

"The houſe waited on his excellency with an addreſs, approving of his having convened the legiſlature for the purpoſe of appointing ſenators to repreſent this ſtate in the ſenate of the United States.

"A bill was brought in directing the manner of appointing ſenators of the United States, to be choſen in this ſtate; which was read, and ordered a ſecond reading.

"A meſſage was received from the ſenate informing that they had agreed to preſent an addreſs to the preſident of the United States."

At this important and highly intereſting period of the American hiſtory, the public mind ſhould be conſtantly attentive to the great objects that preſent themſelves on every hand; the future operation of that ſyſtem of government, which the people have adopted, will receive a tincture from the reception which it firſt meets with from the collective body of the citizens: Every poſſible method is taken to convey to all parts of the union, the earlieſt and moſt authentic information of governmental proceedings; the ſprings, the motives on which public deciſions are founded, are fully diſcloſed; ſo that it evidently appears, that the real intereſts of the people are the principal object of purſuit to thoſe whom the people have deputed to ſuperintend their concerns, and it rationally follows, that a full acquieſcene in their determinations will give a tone, a complexion to the government of the union, which ſhall enſure the dignity, proſperity, and happineſs of this great people.

Government is to be conſidered as a neceſſary evil upon which the faculties of the human mind can be employed. For although it is evidently ordered to be the medium of almoſt every bleſſing, that gives worth to exiſtence, yet too many are diſpoſed to conſider it as the reſult of human weakneſs, and an unhappy neceſſity. This ſentiment has found ſo many ſucceſsful advocates, that there is reaſon to ſuppoſe the contrary opinion will require the long continued labour of the patriot to obtain an univerſal aſcendency, but this difficulty is not the moſt formidable that the friends of government have to encounter: The infinite variety of ideas, as to the beſt methods to obtain the beſt ends which prevail in the minds of thoſe who ſubſcribe to the ſentiment, that government is the effect of the wiſdom and goodneſs of Divine Providence, occaſion great delays, and thoſe inefficient ſyſtems, which too generally defeat the public expectation.

The impoſt bill, having received the ſignature of the preſident, will ſoon be a law of the United States in operation. The importance of this act has occaſioned a lengthy inveſtigation of its principles, and every clauſe has received the fulleſt diſcuſſion; it is therefore to be hoped, that it will meet with univerſal approbation. The ſcale of the duties is formed upon that happy medium, which is commonly reſult of mutual conceſſion, and which, in matters of revenue, experience has always proved to be juſt, politic and moſt productive.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tueſday, July 14, 1789.

MR. Fitzſimons introduced a motion, That leave be given to bring in a bill to provide for the government of the weſtern territory, agreeably to the acts and ordinances of the late Congreſs. This motion was adopted, and Meſſrs. Fitzſimous, Sedgwick, and Brown, appointed as the committee.

Another motion was then made by Mr. Fitzſimons, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill providing for the ſettlement of accounts between the United States and individual ſtates, agreeably to the acts and ordinances of the late Congreſs: this was alſo agreed to, and Meſſrs. Baldwin, Sturgis, and Smith, (of South Carolina) appointed as the committee.

Upon motion it was voted, that the report of the committee upon the memorial of Andrew Ellicot, ſurveyor, ſhould be taken into conſideration: The report was accordingly read; it ſtated, that the ſurvey ordered by Congreſs of the lands ceded to the United States in 1786, ought to be compleated forthwith, and that the ſurvevor be reimburſed the expences he has already incurred in the proſecution of the buſineſs.

Mr. Sedgwick obſerved, that this buſineſs involved certain purchaſes, in which ſome citizens of Maſſachuſetts were intereſted; that he was not poſſeſſed of ſuch a ſtate of facts as he could wiſh, he therefore propoſed that any deciſion upon the ſubject ſhould be delayed.

Mr. Scott ſaid, I do not think, ſir, that the reaſon offered by the gentleman is ſufficient to induce a poſtponement: It is not intended that the houſe ſhould at preſent determine upon any diſputed claims, the completion of the ſurvey will not affect thoſe claims in the leaſt.

Mr. Sedgwick ſaid, that he only wiſhed that the report ſhould lie on the table till to morrow.

Upon the vote's being taken on the poſtponement it paſſed in the affirmative.

Thurſday, July 16.

The houſe took up the report on the ſubject of the compenſations to be allowed the preſident, vice preſident, &c. Several amendments were attempted to the firſt clauſe, propoſing different ſums from 25 to 30,000 dollars as a ſalary for the preſident. After ſome debate the houſe fixed on 25,000 dollars per annum, includiag all expences.

Mr. White moved to amend the clauſe eſtabliſhing the ſalary of the vice preſident at 5,000 dollars: he propoſed allowing him daily pay in common with the ſenators and repreſentatives. His argument was, that all the conſtitutional ſervices he could perform, were in capacity of preſident of the ſenate, except in the caſe of a vacancy of the office of preſident of the United States, when he was willing he ſhould have the preſident's ſalary. The vice preſident, he ſaid, might abſent himſelf where ever he pleaſed from Congreſs, and no officer ought to be paid unleſs actually in the ſervice of the public.

This motion occaſioned a long debate. Various arguments were adduced in oppoſition to the above; and on the queſtion put, the clauſe was retained, and the ſalary fixed at 5000 dollars.

The houſe proceeded through the other parts of the bill. In the clauſe propoſing ſix dollars a day as the pay of the ſenators and repreſentatives, Mr. Sedgwick moved for a diſtinction between the allowance of ſenators and that of repreſentatives; that the latter ſhould be five dollars, and the former left blank for the preſent; much oppoſition and warm debates took place, and at laſt the queſtion was carried in the negative.

A motion was then made to refer the report as amended to a ſpecial committee to draught a bill thereon. Accordingly Mr. Burke, Mr. Stone, and Mr. Moore were appointed for that purpoſe.

The report of the committee appointed to prepare a bill for the eſtabliſhment of the government of the weſtern territory was read and ordered to lie on the table. This bill recognizes and re eſtabliſhes the ſyſtem which ſubſiſted under the acts and ordinances of the late Congreſs, and provides that all executive powers before exerciſed by the ſaid Congreſs, relative to the controul and direction of this ſyſtem, ſhall be exerciſed by the preſident of the United States.

Friday, July 17.

A letter from the Poſtmaſter General, ſubmitting to Congreſs the propriety of regulating that department previous to the time of making the contract for the conveyance of the mail. Referred to Meſſrs. Boudinot, Goodhue and Lee.

The bill reported by the committee on the ſubject of the ſettlement of the public accounts, was read, and ordered to be taken up in committee on Monday.

The bill for the eſtabliſhment of the government of the weſtern territory, was ordered to be taken up on Monday.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.

From the progreſs of ſettlements beyond the limits of Pennſylvania, the ſtate will for ever hereafter be ſafe, it is expected, from Indian incurſions, in caſe of another war.

A late London paper ſays, that at Rukenſdoeff, a village in Sileſia, the following lamentable fact lately happened:

A poor woman, who was bathing her infant in the houſe, heard, at ſome diſtance, the cries of her ſon, a boy about ten or twelve years of age. She ran out, found him proſtrate on the ground, and mortally wounded by a knife which he held in his hand when he fell. Pierced with grief, the unhappy mother raiſed him up, and returned to her infant: The child had fallen into the tub of water, and was drowned! At that moment the huſband came in; and, furious at the ſight of his children, one of them dead, and the other weltering in his blood, he ſeized his wretched wife, and killed her on the ſpot. Then, ſmitten with horror and remorſe, he finiſhed this dreadful tragedy, by putting an end to his miſery with the very weapon that had drank the blood of a beloved partner.

Copy of a letter dated New Haven, July 5, to a gentleman in New York

Stocking looms are now making at Norwich by that ſelf-taught ingenious man, Thomas Harland, already well known for the excellence of his fire-engines. Cloth ſhears have been made ſuperior to the imported ones, in the neighbourhood of that place, which is likely to become the Sheffield of that country. The firſt ſwingled tow, which formerly was looked upon as unfit for any thing, is now converted into an excellent ſtrong wrapping paper, which ſells at ſix ſhillings per ream. Fuſtians of double width are now making here by a Mr. Lyand, which he retails at 4s. 2d. per yard.

Two girls at Norwich, of the name of Roath, one 12 the other 14 years of age, without having ſeen any muſlin ſpun or wove, and without any inſtructions reſpecting that article, or any aſſiſtance, fabricated 32 yards, which weighs only 1 lb. 10 oz avoirdupois weight, and are now ſprigging it with the needle.

The cloth manufactory of Hartford is extending and improving very faſt, as you will ſee next fall; they are converting the refuſe of their wool into blankets and carpeting.

The duck made at Stratford and Colcheſter is as good as European; a bolt No. 1. meaſuring 37 3/4 yards, weighs 42 lbs. which I am told is equal to the Engliſh. One year of experience, with the additional encouragement which will reſult from the continental duties, and we ſhall, without preſumption be able to furniſh ourſelves with very many articles of our own making.

At the annual meeting of the Pennſylvania Society of Cincinnati, the following gentlemen were choſen officers for the enſuing year:

His Excellency Thomas Mifflin, Preſident.
The Hon. Mr. M'Kean, Vice Preſident.
Mr. T. L. Moore, Treaſurer.
Mr. M'Connell, Aſſiſt. Treaſurer.
Mr. Fullerton, Secretary.
Mr. Gleatworth, Aſſiſt. Secretary.
Standing Committee.
Meſſrs. Rogers,

Broadhead,
Stewart,
Johnſton,
Tudor,
Mentges,
Febiger.

Delegates to the general meeting in May next.
The Hon. Mr. M'Kean,
Mr. Muhlenberg,
Mr. Jackſon,
Mr. Johnſon,
Mr. M'Pherſon.

THOUGHTS by the celebrated DEAN SWIFT.

Every man has juſt as much vanity as he wants underſtanding.

A man ſhould never be aſhamed to own he has been in the wrong, which is but ſaying, in other words, that he is wiſer to day than he was yeſterday.

Our paſſions are like convulſion fits, which, tho' they make us ſtronger for the time, leave us the weaker ever after.

To be angry, is to revenge the faults of others upon ourſelves.

A brave man thinks no one his ſuperior who does him an injury; for he has it then in his power to make himſelf ſuperior to the other by forgiveneſs.

I as little fear that God will damn a man that has charity, as I hope that the prieſts can ſave one who has not.

Superſtition is the ſpleen of the ſoul.

An atheiſt is but a mad ridiculous derider of piety but a hypocrite makes a ſober jeſt of God and religion he finds it eaſier to be on his knees than to do a good action. Like an impudent debtor, who goes every day and talks familiarly with his creditor, without paying him what he owes

The ſcripture, in time of diſputes, is like an open town in time of war, which ſerves indifferently the purpoſes of both parties; each makes uſe of it for the preſent turn, and then reſigns it to the next comer to do the ſame.

People are ſcandalized if one laughs at what they call a ſerious thing. Suppoſe I were to have my head cut off to-morrow, and all the world were talking of it to day, yet why might I not laugh to think, what a buſtle is here made about my head.

The greateſt advantage I know of being thought a wit by mankind is, that it gives one the greater freedom of playing the fool.

A man of wit is not incapable of buſineſs, but above it. A ſprightly generous horſe can carry a pack ſaddle as well as an aſs, but he is above it.

When two people compliment each other in the choice of any thing, each of them generally gets that which he likes leaſt.

From the Vermont Journal of June 8.

By gentlemen from Canada, we are aſſured the following relation, however extraordinary, is a real fact. Some time ſince a perſon unknown came to the houſe of a poor peaſant in that country, and requeſted ſomething to eat: the peaſant told him that he had not a mouthful of bread in his houſe, but of ſuch as he had he might partake, and ſhould be welcome. The ſtranger preſented him a dollar, requeſting him to purchaſe its value in bread, of a rich neighbour. The peaſant overjoyed at the acquiſition, and the proſpect of procuring bread for his children, with eager ſteps haſtened to the farmer, and requeſted a meaſure of it in grain. The farmer told him he had grain to ſpare, but would not trouble himſelf to meaſure it at that time for a dollar. The peaſant pleaded his neceſſity, and the pretence of the ſtranger, but in vain: at length he requeſted the loan of a piece of bread for his preſent neceſſity, and he would leave the dollar, and call for his grain the next day. The farmer took the dollar, went to his cloſet, and brought a ſmall loaf, which he gave the man, complaining at the ſame time, that a dollar was not worth the trouble of taking; after ſome other converſation the man told him he would call for his grain the next day. The farmer told him the bread came juſt to a dollar, (at the ſame time carelеſſly toſſing and catching it in his hand). The man was ſurpriſed at his extortion, but neceſſity compelled him to acquieſce. But, behold! while the farmer was thus toſſing the dollar, it at length ſtuck faſt to his hand, and gradually worked itſelf into the ſkin and fleſh in ſuch a manner, that all his efforts could not diſengage it: the hand ſwelled amazingly, and a ſurgeon was ſent for, whoſe ſkill was tried in vain to extract it; as it evaded every chirurgical operation he was then adviſed to ſend for and conſult a friar, who told him, that as he got the chief of his intereſt out of the poor, he muſt reſtore them the one half, or the dollar could not be extracted. The farmer refuſed the conditions declaring he would ſooner die than comply; the hand continued ſwelling, with excruciating pain for ſome time, which finally put a period to his life. Our informant adds, that he was buried with that hand out of the ground, which appears ſo tranſparent that the dollar may be perfectly ſeen, but cannot be extracted.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 15,

Late accounts from New Barland, ſeem to contradict in ſome degree, a former paragraph in our paper. The muſkitoes, ſo far from being the ſize of a humming bird, do not exceed that of a common waſp, or rather are about the bulk of a locuſt. What are called ponds, are in reality freſh water lakes, ſtored with excellent fiſh, and a ſpecies of the tadpole. The climate is healthy, the prodigious quantities of flies eating up the noxious vapours, and clearing the atmoſphere; beſides, the innumerable number of rattle ſnakes and ſerpents of all kinds, ſuck up the poiſon from the herbs and weeds, and render the ſoil quite wholeſome. The Miſſiſippi overflows the country twice a year, but the natives ſave themſelves by climbing into the tops of the lofty beach trees, and making large neſts like the bald eagles, where they depoſit their young, until the water draws off and the ground becomes dry. The Indians of that country are the moſt harmleſs creatures living, owing to the mildneſs and temperature of the climate. One of our company went up to an old warrior, and plucked out two of his jaw teeth, without the leaſt reſiſtance. In fine, it is a delightful region, and would be a moſt deſirable place of ſettlement, was there no danger of the Spaniſh inquiſition, and the roaſting a Proteſtant now and then at a ſlow fire, being what they call the Auto da fe, in the old countries. The mines alſo, to which any man who puts out his tongue too far, or chews his cud awry, is ſent, are the worſt poſſible kind of priſons. The being liable to be turned off the improvements at the pleaſure of the king of Spain, and having your property confiſcated, to portion off the intendant's miſtreſs, is a great inconvenience, but we cannot expect all things in a place.

From the Eſſex Journal.

Mr. Hoyt,

BY giving the following extract of a letter, (which lately fell into my hands) from a gentleman who reſided ſeveral years with our illuſtrious Preſident of the United States, a place in your uſeful paper, you will oblige one of the many thouſand of his admirers, who although he has not a perſonal acquaintance, is nevertheleſs under very particular, as well as general obligations to him, and wiſhes that all the good people of theſe ſtates may be ſenſible of his unbounded diſintereſtedneſs, formerly in relinquiſhing the pleaſures and enjoyments of affluence and domeſtic quiet, at the riſque of life, to reſcue his country from ſlavery and oppreſſion: and now, at the repeated call of his fellow citizens, in devoting himſelf to their ſervice, in deviſing meaſures to preſerve and ſecure that liberty, which, 'by Divine munificence,' he had by his wiſdom and valour procured: and all this without any other compenſation than the ſatisfaction of doing good! In addition to all this, from unequivocal authority, I am able to aſſert, that his whole influence is exerted to patronize and befriend the liberal arts and ſciences.

EXTRACT.

"General Waſhington poſſeſſes 10,000 acres of land in one body, where he lives; conſtantly employs 250 hands; keeps 24 ploughs going all the year, when the weather will permit; ſowed in 1787, 600 buſhels of oats, 700 acres of wheat, and prepared as much for corn, barley, potatoes, beans, peas, &c. has near 500 acres in graſs, and ſowed 150 in turnips; ſtock, 140 horſes, 112 cows, 235 working oxen, heifers and ſteers, and 500 ſheep. The lands about his ſeat are all laid down in graſs, the farms are ſcattered round at the diſtance of 2, 3, 4 or 5 miles, which the General viſits every day unleſs the weather is abſolutely ſtormy. He is conſtantly making various and extenſive experiments for the improvement of agriculture. He is ſtimulated with that deſire which always actuates him, to do good to his country and benefit mankind. In 1786 he killed 150 hogs, weighing 18,560 lb. for his family uſe (excluſive of proviſion for his negroes) which was made into bacon."

Newbury-Port, June 9.

☞ **The Truſtees of the** Pittſburgh Academy are requeſted to meet at the Coffee-houſe in Pittſburgh, on Wedneſday the 26th inſtant, at ſix o'clock in the afternoon.

Robert Galbraith, Secretary.

Auguſt 14, 1789.

☞ Tueſday Evening, agreeably to notification given, a meeting of the inhabitants of Pittſburgh, at the houſe of Adamſon Tannehill, to take the ſenſe of each other on the ſubject of a repreſentative in the aſſembly. After ſome debate, General John Gibſon, in the Chair; it was moved, and carried in the affirmative, that the meeting ſhould be adjourned until Tueſday evening, thence a fortnight, at which time it is expected there will be a numerous meeting of the town and country adjoining, to deliberate on this point.

THE MISTAKE.

GUDE honeſt Davie and his wife,
Led long an eaſy, kindly life;
When *hoc mane* came round at night
The year was done, and a' was right;
And up they raiſe, on New Year's day,
Life to begin, new bode, new play,
Thus on they liv'd, and on they loo'd,
He weil content, and ſhe weil woo'd,
By him when he came hame at e'en;
Their life was like an ever green.

A nibour chield wha had ſome ſpunk,
Contrives to play them a begunk,
Come lang before the break o'day,
And ſteeks their winnock up wi' clay.
They waken'd at their uſual time,
Look'd up, but coudna ſee a ſtyme.
Their wearyd limbs were weil content,
And tae to ſleep again they went;
Their ein, glad of a hearty doſe,
Took their ain ſweet ſiſ o'repoſe;
Seldom they cou'd ſic dainties get,
And now the ſun began to ſet,
The wife got up, ran to the door,
And ſaw --what ne'er was ſeen before!
Na, what was never yet ſeen ſince,
Nowther by ſubject nor by prince;
Nor ever will be ſeen again
By daughters nor by ſons o'men;
She ſaw, and trowth it is nae jeſt,
A ſight that kept her mind frae reſt;
To tell the ferlie, in the rain,
Wi' pegbing heart, to her gudeman.

O Davie, Davie, man! come here
The like was not this thouſand year!
See! but ſay nought; ſilence is beſt;
See the ſun riſing in the Weſt!

Auguſt 5, 1789.

WHEREAS by an act of general aſſembly, made the twenty-ſeventh day of March, anno domini one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, empowering the commiſſioners of each county to hold an appeal for thoſe perſons who think themſelves aggrieved by being fined for non-attendance on their militia days. By virtue of ſaid law, we will hold an appeal for the third battalion (as they formerly ſtood) on the twenty-ſecond day of September next, at the houſe of Major James Wilſon, in Derry townſhip; for the ſecond battalion, on the twenty fourth day, at the houſe of Mr. James Guthrie, in Greenſburgh, and on the twenty-eighth day of ſaid month, for the firſt battalion, at the houſe of Adam Rudibaugh, near the mouth of Sawickly creek. Where due attendance ſhall be given, and juſtice done to the appellants according as the law directs.

ELIE COULTER, }
JOHN GIFFEN, } Commiſſioners.

Federal Springs.

THE Public are hereby informed, that there is erected at the Federal Springs in Washington County, near Colonel Nevill's, a very convenient Bathing House, in which there are two plunging and two shower Baths, and a dressing room annexed to each bathing room; also a common Bath, and a number of houses, with chimnies, for taverns, private lodgings, and the accommodation of private families. There are in the neighbourhood a number of fields reserved for pasture. Many cures were effected last Season by these Springs. Every exertion to render the place comfortable and the Springs serviceable to the Bath guests has been made by

WILLIAM M. STERRET.

Pittsburgh, 2d. June, 1789.

TO BE SOLD,

By private contract, on reasonable terms, and the time of payment made easy to the purchaser, the following articles, viz.

A LOT. No. 394. situate in an advantageous part of the Diamond, in the town of Pittsburgh, having one front on the Diamond, and another on Diamond Alley.

A good Still, very little worn, which will contain 110 gallons, together with a worm belonging to the same.

A young unblemished Virginia bred Horse, excellent for the saddle.

A bay Mare, 7 years old, a very good hackney, with a colt at her side, got by old Dove.

Another Colt rising three years old, got by old Dove, same dam.

And also one Cow and one Steer.

For a sight of the articles, and particulars respecting the sale, apply to ANDREW WATSON, at the Indian Queen in Pittsburgh.

N. B. All persons indebted to said Watson are requested to pay their accounts immediately, as they will be put into the hands of a magistrate without further notice.

June 24, 1789.

KENTUCKY BOATS of different sizes, for sale, at Elizabeth-town on the Monongahela, in the Forks of Yough. At the said town the Boat building business in all its braches, is carried on by

DUNCAN BERRIMAN & Co.

From Philadelphia; where tavellers may be supplied at a short notice with KEEL or other Boats, on reasonable terms, and warranted by Stephen Bayard, proprietor, on the premises; who has for sale at his store at said place, sundry Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries---which will be sold for cash, or the following country produce, viz. grain, flour, whiskey, bacon, tallow, beeswax, and country linen.

Elizabeth-town, June 11, 1789.

Secretary's Office, October 31, 1788.

AGREEABLE to an act of the general assembly of the 13th of September, 1787, entitled "an act for allowing a further time to distribute the donation lands promised to the troops of this commonwealth." Notice is hereby given, That the drawing of the lottery for, and patenting of the said lots, will commence on the 3d day of November next, to be continued to the 13th of September, 1789.

CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

TO BE SOLD,

By way of Public Vendue, on the first day of October next, at the dwelling of Margaret Hutten, in Washington township, Fayette county, near Redstone mills.

A TRACT of Land containing 319 acres, and the usual allowance, adjoining the said Margaret Hutten and others, being a tract of the first quality, in a good neighbourhood, and convenient to mills on and near the river Monongahela. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and an indisputable title given. The premises may be viewed at any time, and the sale made on the premises if required at the day of sale. At the same time will be sold, a number of elegant young horse creatures, some of them the best bred, being part of the estate of Hezekiah Magruder, deceased, by

MARGARET HUTTEN, sole executrix.

Six Pounds Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 28th of June last, living in Westmoreland county, two indented Servant Men, named RICHARD M'CARTNEY, and ROBERT CLOSE. Close is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, his dress is tow trowsers and a hunting shirt, M'Cartney is about 25 years of years of age, 6 feet high, dark hair, lately cut behind, had also a tow hunting shirt, body shirt and trowsers, and striped jacket. It is supposed that they have about five pounds in cash with them. Whoever takes up and secures the above described servants in any gaol, so that the owner may get them again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, or Three Pounds for either, by me

WILLIAM DAVIS.

July 2d, 1789.

THE subscriber earnestly requests all those indebted to him by bond, note, or book account, to discharge their respective balances before the first day of next October, as all outstanding debts after that period will be sued for without respect of persons. The great lenity he has already shewn, will convince every person of candour, how disagreeable such a proceeding will be to him.

He has now for sale, a large quantity of high proof Whiskey of most excellent quality and flavor, which he will sell on very low terms for cash or fur, and if more eligible to the purchaser, would deliver it at the house of Mr. Elie Coulter on the bank of Yough.

FREDERICK ROHRER.

Greensburgh, July 24, 1789.

AS I am prevented from obtaining a patent for the land I live on, by a claim set up for the same by a certain *William Colvin*, and as I cannot find said Colvin or his attorney, to site him personally to a trial, this is to inform him, that if he does not attend agreeable to the appointment of the secretary of the land office, a copy of which is annexed, I shall apply for my patent. ISAAC NEWKIRK

"12th February, 1789.

"Isaac Newkirk enters a caveat against granting a patent to William Colvin for a tract of land on Pidgeon creek in Washington county, on said Colvin's warrant dated February 13, 1786, alledging that said Newkirk hath a better right for the same: The first Monday in October next, is appointed for a hearing of the parties on this caveat, thirty days notice being given.

Signed, DAVID KENNEDY, Sec'y Land Office.

ALL those who have paid no attention to the repeated notices of BRADEN and WYLIE, respecting the settlement of their accounts, are, for the last time, called upon to settle and pay off the same, on or before the 31st instant, otherwise their accounts will be put in suit, without further notice.

Pittsburgh, July 8, 1789.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of William Braden Blacksmith, of this town, deceased, are requested to settle & pay off their accounts in one month from this date, and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to exhibit their claims, properly attested, within the aforesaid period, to

JOHN GIBSON,
DAVID DUNCAN, } Administrators.

Pittsburgh, July 24, 1789.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has removed his shop to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Marmaduke Curtis, in Market street, where he carries on the

Black & White Smiths Business,

He has furnished himself with a very good horse shoer and country smith, and likewise makes locks, keys, hinges of all sorts, pipe tomahawks, scalping knives, boxes and pins for vizes, grates, polished and unpolished and irons, shovels, tongs, pokers, chaffing dishes, bread toasters, ladles, skimmers, flesh forks, and scewers, with all kind of iron work for a kitchen, currying combs, plates saddle trees, makes crapeing, curling, and pincing tongs, rupture belts, grinds swords, razors, scissors, and pen knives, cleans and polishes guns and pistols. As he is determined to do any of the above work on the most reasonable terms, he flatters himself he will engage the attention and favors of the public,

GEORGE M'GUNNEGLE.

Pittsburgh, July 29, 1789.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS some evil-disposed person or persons for this some time past, have broke down the fences around the inclosures belonging to the subscriber, in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, to his great injury. He therefore, hereby offers the above reward to any person who will give him sufficient information to convict the perpetrator or perpetrators of such unwarrantable conduct, so that they may be brought to suffer the penalty of the law in such cases made and provided.

JAMES O'HARA.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1789.

John Findlay & William Marshall

Have at their NAIL FACTORY, in Mercersburgh,

SHINGLE and Clapboard Nails, Flooring Brads, Large Spikes and Sprigs of all sizes.

Which they will dispose of by the cask or single pound, on reasonable terms, for either Cash, Furs, or Ginseng.

Mercersburgh, June 10, 1789.

BLANK

Judgement Bonds

To be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh.

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS.

By the Printer hereof.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL, *at his Printing-Office in Water Street, near Ormsby's Ferry, where Subscriptions* (at 15/ ann.) Advertisements, *&c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care and Expedition.*—ADVERTISEMENTS are Inserted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every Continuance after one fourth of a Dollar; Those exceeding